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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLES

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

COTTON IN THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

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F O R C WASHINGTON D C

IN THIS ISSUE

LATE CABLES	598
Australian wheat acreage reduced	599
China has larger wheat crop in prospect	599
Russian sowings show continued advance	600
Danube Basin expects smaller bean crop	602
American apple export season closes	603
Yugoslav prune crop limited by drought	603
Rhodesian chilled beef makes slow progress	604

L A T E C A B L E S

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India second forecast of wheat production placed at 350,261,000 bushels or about the same as a year ago but is well below the first estimate this season of 369,563,000 bushels. The May estimate of acreage is 35,720,000 acres, a record figure for India. The final flaxseed estimate of production is 15,080,000 bushels compared with 16,240,000 bushels last year. For comparative figures on acreage and production in recent years, see table page 615, this issue (Director of Statistics, Calcutta, May 31).

Russian drought damage in southern regions now officially admitted. Unfavorable crop prospects have resulted in increased bread prices. (Also see Russian statement page 600, this issue) (Berlin office, Foreign Agricultural Service, May 31).

Danube Basin has had general rain but forecasted production last week of 262,000,000 bushels compared with 371,000,000 last year is unchanged (Belgrade office, Foreign Agricultural Service, May 31).

Canadian Prairie Province crop situation is extremely serious and a critical stage has been reached much earlier than usual. Spring rainfall has been scanty and ineffective and allied with high temperatures and strong winds has led to serious soil drifting. Weather is discouraging to germination and growth and is encouraging the early hatching of grasshoppers. Rain is generally needed over the three provinces and is urgently needed in the southern and central drought areas. Reseeding of damaged wheat fields is being held up until rain falls. Seed supply is very short in drought areas. Some northern districts of each province are not suffering from want of moisture yet but over the main wheat area, the crops must be permanently damaged (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, May 29).

German prohibition of wool import purchases prolonged to June 30. German Grain Office has provisionally prohibited import purchases of oil seeds and oil fruit except copra, beginning June 1. The government intends to receive future supplies of these products from those countries agreeing to take an equal value of German goods, thus eliminating the use of foreign exchange. Compulsory admixture of 15 percent (formerly $12\frac{1}{2}$ percent) of domestic neutral lard with margarine effective for 2 months beginning June 1 (Berlin office, Foreign Agricultural Service, May 31).

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINS

Foreign bread grain notesAustralia - smaller acreage planted

The wheat acreage now being planted in Australia is estimated to be 13,500,000 acres, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture. This estimate is 9.5 percent below the 14,913,000 acres reported last season and is 14 percent below that of two years ago and the average area of 15,703,000 acres during the years 1929-30 to 1933-34. No favorable seeding conditions, particularly in the eastern regions together with relatively more favorable wool prices than wheat prices have helped to make for the reduction. Should weather and seeding conditions continue unfavorable during June, a further reduction in acreage is in prospect. Reductions in some sections of Australia are believed to be as much as 25 percent. Unofficial sources report the need of general rains.

China - larger crop in prospect

Reports on the Chinese winter wheat crop continue good according to radioed advices from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. An increased wheat acreage and crop outturn above last year is reported for the important wheat province of Shantung which partly supplies the Tientsin market. Harvesting usually takes place in May and June. The Manchurian government has been conducting a campaign to increase wheat acreage and decrease the soy bean acreage, according to American Consul Coville at Harbin. Large quantities of seed are already reported to have been distributed and increased plantings are said to have resulted. Favorable weather has prevailed for seeding and the growing crop.

FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent feed grain information

The May 1 condition of the winter barley crop in Poland, which accounts for less than 5 percent of the total crop, was slightly above average and above last year. The condition of the spring barley crop in Czechoslovakia, which comprises about 99 percent of the total barley crop, was 107 percent of the past 8-year average compared with 90 percent last year, while the oats condition was reported at 105 percent of average compared with 88 percent last year.

It is reported that 70 percent of the last home-grown barley crop in Great Britain has been bought by the brewers, which is believed to be a record, allowing for the amount of barley normally unfit for the maltsters' use. The purchase of British barley shows a relatively greater increase than does beer consumption. Tables showing feed grain trade and prices are found on page 617.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Russian sowings show continued advance

The official sowing report of May 10 indicates a greater acreage seeded in the Soviet Union as a whole than in any recent year. At the same time the Soviet press reports continue to emphasize the dry character of this year's spring, particularly in the southern part of European Russia. A recent official decree raising bread prices admitted a partial damage of the drought to the crops in southern regions. Complaints are voiced in the Soviet press of insufficient progress in weeding the fields. Russian crops have suffered a great deal from weeds during the last few years.

The area sown by May 10 is officially estimated at 140,741,000 acres. This represents 61.3 percent of the plan and is an increase of nearly 36,000,000 acres over the area sown on the same date last year and 32,000,000 acres over the area sown by May 10, 1930, when the largest acreage was seeded on this date in recent years prior to 1934. On May 1 the difference in the acreage seeded in 1934 and 1930 was only 8,000,000 acres. Thus during the first 10 days of May a significant advance was made over 1930, the year of the earliest seedings prior to 1934, since the collectivization of Russian agriculture. There may be observed, however, a considerable variation in progress of this year's sowings compared with 1933 and 1930 as between different regions.

The southern regions, Ukraine, North Caucasus, Crimea and also the Central Black Soil all show larger acreage figures than last year, but not much larger than in 1930 and in the case of Ukraine even a somewhat smaller figure. The Lower and Middle Volga regions show a smaller acreage seeded than last year and the former also a smaller acreage than in 1930. Middle Volga, however, had a somewhat larger acreage planted than in 1930. Both these regions, especially Middle Volga, showed a considerable advance during the first ten days of May. The Bashkir, Tartar and Gorkovski regions in the northern part of the Volga basin show a considerable increase over both 1933 and 1930 and this is likewise true of Ural, Western Siberia, Kazakstan, Kirgizia and Central Asia (the latter the principal cotton growing area of U. S. S. R.) the situation was less favorable than in 1933 but more favorable than in 1930. A considerable advance over both 1930 and 1933 was made in the northwestern and north central part of European Russia, comprising such regions as Moscow, Ivanovsk, Industrial, Leningrad, Western and White Russia, known as the so-called "Consuming" or grain deficit Area. This is not a part of the Russian wheat belt, although the plan called for a considerable extension of wheat acreage in this area.

The Middle Volga region, which is an important spring wheat section, completed the plan for wheat acreage to the extent of 85 percent. Nearly three-fourths of the specified corn acreage was sown by May 10, instead of 30 percent last year, although Ukraine and particularly the Lower Volga section have been lagging behind. Concern, however, was voiced in the Soviet press with regard to the drawn out sowings of the late spring crops, and particularly of millets and buckwheat. The drought-resisting qualities of these crops and corn are stressed in view of the dryness of this year's spring. Indications of moisture deficiency, particularly in the southern

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

part of European Russia, are leading to the emphasis in the Soviet press on the greatest possible speed of sowing. "Each day saved means saving of moisture for crops" (Pravda, May 15, 1934). In the light of this situation, the lagging of the sowings on state farms, which are even behind individual peasant farmers, is significant. The state farms are well equipped with tractors. While all collectives had seeded by May 10, 64.8 percent of the acreage specified in the plan, the collectives served by machine-tractor stations had seeded 67.2 percent, individual peasant farmers, 52.8 percent and the state farms only 50.6 percent of the planned acreage. This disparity may be observed both in regions of early and of late planting. In Ukraine the collectives seeded 94 percent of the planned acreage and the state farms 79 percent; in Middle Volga the figures were respectively 69 and 56 percent; in Western Siberia 24 and 8 percent. In this connection a report from one state grain farm in Western Siberia stating that all tractors ceased work on account of the lack of fuel is of interest.

SOVIET UNION: Acreage sown to all crops by May 10, 1934 with comparisons for 1933 and 1930 and percentage 1934 acreage is of plan

Region	1930	1933	1934	Percentage 1934 is of plan
	: 1,000 acres:	: 1,000 acres:	: 1,000 acres:	Percent
Ukraine	37,253:	21,854:	34,982:	85.9
North Caucasus <u>a</u> /...	16,721:	10,610:	17,337:	91.6
Crimea	1,013:	996:	1,112:	94.9
Lower Volga <u>b</u> /.....	11,399:	9,160:	8,621:	58.6
Middle Volga	10,539:	13,104:	11,550:	66.5
Bashkir Republic ...:	946:	2,866:	3,445:	59.0
Tartar Republic ...: <u>c</u> /	1,038:	4,183:	4,144:	84.0
Gorkovski <u>d</u> /	546:	3,368:	6,098:	61.6
Central Black Soil..:	11,228:	7,336:	11,584:	67.8
Moscow	2,916:	3,193:	6,158:	59.1
Ivanovsk Industrial.:	277:	558:	1,317:	30.5
Leningrad	-- :	499:	1,858:	45.7
Northern	-- :	440: <u>e</u> /	736:	32.5
Western	11,085:	583:	4,346:	53.5
White Russia	909:	1,727:	4,688:	73.5
Ural	1,317:	2,254:	3,210:	24.8
Western Siberia.....:	-- :	6,790:	3,778:	19.7
Eastern Siberia.....:	-- :	250:	1,520:	35.8
Far East	479:	660:	773:	33.9
Kazakstan <u>f</u> /	2,847: <u>g</u> /	5,231:	3,778:	32.4
Kirgizia	1,065:	1,517:	1,428:	65.8
Central Asia	5,414:	5,634:	5,587:	76.6
Transcaucasia	1,821:	2,199:	2,664:	74.4
Total	108,813:	105,012:	140,714:	61.3

Official Soviet sowing reports. a/ Including the Azov-Black Sea region. b/ The present Saratov and Stalingrad regions combined. c/ Data on May 5, 1930. d/ Formerly Nijnii Novgorod. e/ Including Karelian Republic. f/ Including Kara Kalpak. g/ Figure corrected to correspond with the total due to an error in the original report.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

HEMPIncreased area sown to hemp in southern Italy

Former hemp lands which had been devoted to other crops since 1929 were again sown to hemp in southern Italy this spring, according to Consul H.I. Withey at Naples. The Department of Campania is by far the most important hemp producer in southern Italy. In 1933 the area harvested in that Department was 42,242 acres from which 41,625,000 pounds of hemp were produced. While no information is available as to the acreage sown there this year, it is known to be considerably larger due to the fact that the unusually rainy weather last fall prevented the sowing of wheat and the planting of potatoes on land which would otherwise have been used for that purpose. The hemp plants were in good condition at the end of April.

DRY BEANSDanube Basin expects smaller bean crop

Considerable reductions below 1933 levels are expected in the Danubian dry bean acreage and production for 1934, according to the Belgrade Office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Plantings this season have been handicapped by persistent lack of rain. The 1933 area of beans planted alone in the Basin was 554,000 acres, according to the latest preliminary official estimates. The estimate of the Belgrade Office, made as of December 1933, was 558,000 acres. In 1932, beans planted alone covered 662,000 acres against an average of 479,000 acres in the period 1927-1931.

The entire 1933 crop (beans alone and grown in cornfields) totaled 13,530,000 bags of 100 pounds, or about 9 percent above the December 1933 estimate of the Belgrade Office. The 1932 figure was 14,356,000 bags against an average crop of 8,814,000 bags for the years 1926-1931. The 1933-34 export surplus of Danubian beans is estimated at 4,079,000 bags. Probable exports, however, are placed by the Belgrade Office at not more than about 3,527,000 bags in view of the fact that drought conditions have made the outcome of the new crop problematical.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

American apple export season closes

The season for American apple receipts in Europe practically wound up during the week ended May 23, according to Fred A. Motz, fruit specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service. Australasian apples were being received in good condition, with prices steady to somewhat easier. Prices then ruling on Australian stock in British markets were somewhat below those prevailing at this time last year. New Zealanders were about the same as last season.

Yugoslav prune crop limited by drought

Production of dried prunes in Yugoslavia, as estimated on May 11, will be about the same as last year, 28,383 short tons, according to Agricultural Attache L. G. Michael at Belgrade. Early prospects of a bumper crop have been reduced by lack of rain and severe infestation of insect pests in the lowlands. There has been a heavy drop of fruit. In the highlands a crop larger than last year is still indicated, offsetting the production in the lowland orchards. If the drought is broken, the total crop may exceed the 1933 figures. Exports of the past crop to May 11 totaled 25,883 short tons and stocks on hand were 2,500 short tons. Exports of new crop prunes and jam will begin in early September. Exports of fresh prunes from Yugoslavia may be expected on central European markets early in August with heavy shipments during late August and September.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

Rhodesian chilled beef makes slow progress

The exports of chilled beef from Southern Rhodesia to England in 1933, amounted to 12,876,000 pounds, representing 22,501 head of cattle, according to the chief animal husbandry officer of Southern Rhodesia. The exporters in this new enterprise were able to maintain continuity of supplies and the meat was delivered in England in good condition but the prices were unsatisfactory. Gross sale prices in England averaged 1.99 pence per pound (4.04 cents) for fores and 3.81 pence per pound (7.73 cents) for hinds. (Conversions calculated at \$4.8665 per £). Taking the value of offals in Southern Rhodesia at .33 pence per pound (0.67 cents) and the total cost of marketing at 2 pence per pound (4.06 cents) the net value of the beef at the abattoirs averaged 10s.2d. (\$2.47 per 100 pounds dressed weight

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

or £2 18s. 1d. (\$14.13) per carcass. This was exclusive of the export bounty of 3/4 pence (1.53 cents) per pound, which averaged £1 15s. 9d. (\$8.70) per carcass. Without the aid of the bounty the returns would have been well below the usual cost of production.

During the period July to December grass-fed Rhodesian chilled beef sold at 1.54 pence (3.12 cents) per pound for sides below the average for first and second-grade Argentine chilled beef. Individual consignments varied from 1.12d (2.27 cents) to 2.44 d. (4.95 cents) per pound below prices of Argentine chilled beef. A few stall-fattened cattle shipped from Southern Rhodesia brought prices approximately 1/2d. (1.14 cents) per pound more than grass-fed cattle. This premium was sufficient to pay for the feed and during 1934 more cattle are expected to be fed for export than in 1933.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Norway orders increased butter mixture in margarine

An increase to 20 percent from 14 percent has been ordered in the butter content of oleomargarine sold in Norway, effective May 20, according to Consul General Thomas H. Bevan at Oslo. Mid-way butter stocks in Norway were placed at about 1,500,000 pounds, with the seasonal increase in production threatening to create supplies in excess of storage facilities. Excluding the amounts required by the oleomargarine factories, butter consumption since January 1, has been estimated to be about 800,000 pounds below last year's consumption for the same period. Continuation of consumption at last year's levels would have rendered unnecessary the advance in the mixing percentage, according to the Consul General. The new order represents the compulsory sale of butter at the rate of about 22,000,000 pounds annually.

OILS AND OILSEEDS

German imports of oil cake drop sharply

Only 66 short tons of cottonseed oil cake were imported into Germany from the United States in the first quarter of 1934, according to Consul L. H. Schware at Hamburg. In the corresponding 1933 period imports of American oil cake reached 16,500 short tons, about half of which was cottonseed cake, with coconut cake ranking next. Total imports of such products into Germany in the 1934 period were down to 11,000 short tons against 313,000 short tons in 1933. The reduced import business in oil cake is part of the German policy to increase the utilization of domestic feedstuffs and favor domestic seed crushers. The trade in feedstuffs is closely controlled in Germany by official agencies.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS REMAIN SMALL

Expressed as an index number, United States exports of agricultural products for the month of April, 1934 stood at 60, again over the low record for April, 1933 by a very small margin. With cotton excluded, the index amounted to 63, also the second lowest April index during the last twenty years. Though the volume of cotton exported was under the April exports of the two preceding years, these exports were made at considerable advance in value, the average value rising from 7.3 cents per pound during April, 1933 to 11.7 cents per pound during April, 1934. During the ten months ended April 30, 1934, exports amounted to 7,585,000 bales of 500 pounds each with a value of \$392,233,000 as compared with 7,372,000 bales valued at \$267,174,000 during the corresponding period a year ago. This represented a gain of only 3 percent in volume but an increase of 47 percent in value.

Except for December, 1933 exports of wheat including flour were the highest in more than a year, the total amounting to 5,482,000 bushels of which 1,287,000 bushels went to China, 1,100,000 bushels to Japan, 741,000 bushels to the United Kingdom and 420,000 to the Irish Free State.

April exports of leaf tobacco made a good showing with an index of 126 and when compared with April a year ago showed considerable gain in both volume and value. Larger shipments of bright flue-cured to the United Kingdom and China account for most of this increase. Central European countries continued to take a considerable volume of boxed apples which raised the index for fruit to 176 which was considerably higher than the index for April a year earlier. Lard exports held up fairly well but foreign demand for American pork continued at a low level.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, April 1932, 1933 and 1934 as compared with previous months a/

Commodity	1932	1933	1934		
	April	April	February	March	April
All commodities	80	59	80	75	60
All commodities except cotton	81	51	63	67	63
Grains and products	112	22	40	48	51
Animal products	51	56	57	59	55
Dairy products and eggs	103	84	68	88	100
Fruit	185	154	298	207	176
Cotton fiber, including linters	80	65	93	82	58
Wheat including flour	131	20	45	53	61
Tobacco, unmanufactured	100	118	87	136	126
Hams and bacon	24	31	24	25	22
Lard	91	98	94	100	100

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ July 1909-June 1914=100. For detailed figures on exports see page 612.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN a/

Production of cotton in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan has not exceeded 206,000 bales (478 pounds). This amount of cotton is a relatively small factor in the total world supplies of cotton but the production in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is of interest because it represents the results of organized strenuous efforts to develop cotton growing in a vast region of scant rainfall.

The desire of English spinners to develop a larger supply of cotton within the British Empire and to reduce thereby their dependence upon American supplies stimulated government interest and investment in cotton growing projects in the Sudan. English spinners became apprehensive also of the future prospects of cotton growing in the United States as a result of the injury inflicted on the American crop during the early years of the boll weevil invasion. The Sudan Government has done everything within its power to make the country a factor in the world's cotton supply but in no year has the crop exceeded ten percent of the early estimates of potential production in the Sudan.

The entire cotton production of the Sudan may be said to be a government project. It supervises the production in several areas and maintains the major irrigation works in the largest producing area. Cotton is grown by several methods of water supply. Rain-grown cotton is relatively unimportant. Fully half of the Sudan cotton crop is grown in the Gezira irrigation district. Problems of diseases and of accumulation of salts in the soil as a result of poor drainage have not been solved. Drainage is made difficult, if not impossible, by the flatness of the area and by high costs. Yields fluctuate greatly. The construction of new irrigation works rests with the Government which at the present time is not in a position to finance further expansion. The financial returns during the last few years have fallen far short of the original estimates upon which the present irrigation works were based.

Cotton growing in the Tokar and Kassala areas depends upon flood water from local rivers. The extent of the areas flooded is determined by the annual flood and expansion of the cotton acreage in these districts is improbable. In the districts where cotton is rain-grown, expansion depends to a considerable extent upon the development of a more advanced economic system among the natives. The desires of these primitive tribes are meager and they are little disposed to exert themselves to produce cotton with which to buy other products. In the rain-grown districts transportation is slow and expensive.

a/ Excerpts from a report by P. K. Norris, Senior Marketing Specialist, Foreign Agricultural Service Division. The full report will be ready for distribution soon as F. S.-61, bearing the same title as above. Copies may be secured by addressing the Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D.C.,

COTTON PRODUCTION IN THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, CONT'D

Cotton production.

Cotton is said to be indigenous to the Sudan but it is only since the world war that production has attracted world attention. As early as 1911, the Department of Agriculture and Forests of the Sudan Government established a crop of 7,394 bales from an area of 30,052 acres. This was a yield of about 158 pounds per acre. As indicated in the table on the next page, the cotton acreage increased steadily and in 1924-25 was 90,009 acres. The production in that year was 30,908 bales. With the completion of a dam in the Gezira in 1924 the cotton acreage in 1925-26 gained almost 60,000 acres. The acreage continued to expand and in 1930-31 reached 387,000 acres. The largest production recorded was in the 1931-32 season when the production reached 206,000 bales. The yields have fluctuated widely, ranging from 130 pounds per acre in 1930-31 to 317 pounds in 1925-26.

The present crop is grown in six areas or sections of the country under a variety of artificial and natural moisture conditions. Fully half of the total production is made possible by gravity flow system of irrigation. A small portion of the crop is grown by pumping water for irrigation purposes. Natural flooding of river basins, called flood irrigation, accounts for 20 percent of the crop. Rain-grown cotton is relatively unimportant.

The Gezira, leading producing district, receives its water from a dam on the Blue Nile. Plantations in the Nile Valley secure water by pumping. The Tokar, and Kassala areas are flood-water districts. Districts in the Nuba mountain and areas in the southern provinces are rain-grown districts. The relative importance of these areas is shown by the following production statistics reported by the Department of Agriculture and Forests for the Sudan Government for the season 1932-33; The Gezira, 77,804 bales; Tokar and Kassala, 25,412; Nile Valley, 9,611; Nuba Mountains and Southern Provinces, 7,838; total, 120,665.

In the Gezira, Tokar and Kassala districts, Egyptian cotton is grown. Only American upland varieties are grown in the rainfall areas. On the plantations in the Nile Valley, using a pumping system of irrigation, American upland varieties are also grown.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN, CONT'D

Area, production and yield of cotton in the
Gezira area of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan,
1912-13 to 1932-33

Year	Area	Production	Yield per acre
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Bales of 478 pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1912-13	633	634	479
1913-14	714	542	363
1914-15	3,075	3,247	505
1915-16	3,489	2,312	317
1916-17	4,464	2,950	316
1917-18	4,003	2,629	314
1918-19	4,115	2,735	318
1919-20	3,909	4,105	502
1920-21	3,852	2,515	312
1921-22	10,191	7,975	374
1922-23	10,781	7,877	349
1923-24	23,337	13,324	273
1924-25	22,437	9,899	211
1925-26	83,072	79,435	457
1926-27	103,859	93,897	455
1927-28	109,601	71,933	314
1928-29	136,346	96,633	339
1929-30	180,750	84,073	222
1930-31	203,472	54,429	128
1931-32	201,350	166,809	396
1932-33	202,334	77,804	184

Source: The Annual Reports of the Secretary for Economic Development and Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture and Forests - Sudan Government.

June 4, 1934

Foreign Crops and Markets

609

UNITED STATES: Imports a/ of principal agricultural products, July-April,
1932-33 and 1933-34

Article imported	Unit	July - April			
		Quantity		Value	
		1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle	No.	68	64	1,044	957
Hogs	Lb.	21	2	1	b/
Horses	No.	2	3	314	515
Sheep, lambs, and goats	No.	b/	2	2	13
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	756	533	133	92
Casein	Lb.	771	8,062	26	475
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	8,850	6,199	1,946	1,568
Other	Lb.	34,684	31,570	7,574	7,211
Total cheese	Lb.	43,534	37,769	9,520	8,779
Cream	Gal.	51	25	72	31
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated ...	Lb.	768	566	35	27
Dried and malted	Lb.	381	337	82	50
Whole, skimmed & buttermilk .	Gal.	20	40	3	7
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	227	170	28	28
Eggs, whole, dried	Lb.	8	1	2	b/
Eggs, whole, frozen	Lb.	b/	128	b/	11
Eggs albumen, dried	Lb.	1,387	225	576	98
Eggs albumen, frozen	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Yolks, dried	Lb.	1,479	2,421	149	179
Yolks, frozen	Lb.	323	340	27	25
Hides and skins	Lb.	143,276	291,968	16,174	46,422
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	525	123	43	13
Beef and veal, pickled or cured	Lb.	658	465	44	27
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	41	3	3	b/
Pork-					
Fresh	Lb.	1,220	229	112	29
Hams, shoulders, and bacon ..	Lb.	2,008	977	403	277
Pickled, salted, and other ..	Lb.	752	481	214	174
Sausage casings	Lb.	9,881	12,756	3,292	6,883
Silk, raw	Lb.	60,097	53,867	78,952	88,396
Wool, unmanufactured	Lb.	38,531	197,374	3,193	26,204
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cacao beans	Lb.	402,728	423,524	15,153	17,541
Coffee	Lb.	1,172,447	1,396,703	105,470	108,271
Cotton (478 lbs.)	Bale	109	132	4,674	7,898
FEEDS AND FODDERS:					
Beet pulp, dried	L.ton	11	6	148	85
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
of direct importation	L.ton	19	89	210	1,323
Withdrawn bonded mills	L.ton	26	104	294	1,390

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports a/ of principal agricultural products, July-April, 1932-33 and 1933-34 - cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July - April			
		Quantity		Value	
		1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, cont'd:		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
FEEDS AND FODDERS, cont'd:				<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Hay (2,000 lbs.)	S. ton	7	1	51	15
Oilcake and oil-cake meal-					
Bean (soy)	Lb.	30,706	49,665	245	479
Coconut	Lb.	8,242	29,295	59	169
Cottonseed	Lb.	3,357	2,414	20	14
Linseed	Lb.	13,940	15,841	98	137
All other	Lb.	835	4,599	5	39
Total	Lb.	57,080	101,814	427	838
FRUITS:					
Bananas	Bunch	36,874	33,128	18,155	16,727
Berries, natural state, etc...	Lb.	2,784	4,244	188	216
Currants	Lb.	6,381	5,969	304	368
Dates	Lb.	46,421	47,476	1,569	1,878
Figs	Lb.	6,038	6,901	368	452
Grapes	Cu. Ft.	173	229	234	255
Lemons	Lb.	7,450	2,745	190	75
Limes	Lb.	2,239	2,513	67	70
Pineapples-					
Fresh	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>		156	89
Prepared or preserved, etc..	Lb.	2,296	2,310	107	109
Product of the Philippines..	Lb.	4,722	19	259	<u>b/</u>
Raisins	Lb.	1,232	1,085	99	124
Olives-					
In brine	Gal.	3,586	4,844	1,331	2,716
Dried or ripe	Lb.	279	77	17	6
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn	Bu.	171	153	70	82
Oats	Bu.	14	135	4	49
Rice-					
Uncleaned	Lb.	1,506	2,514	29	55
Cleaned (except patna).....	Lb.	15,057	10,741	402	290
Patna	Lb.	626	1,277	18	38
Meal, flour, and broken....	Lb.	527	13,391	14	190
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	7,680	9,589	3,639	6,091
Nuts	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>		6,834	8,595
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Tung oil	Lb.	62,907	106,410	2,415	5,053
Cacao butter	Lb.	10	6	2	2
Coconut, product of the P.I....	Lb.	198,247	297,203	5,775	7,657
Linseed oil	Lb.	23	12,079	1	440
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	57,283	50,100	4,980	5,514
Olive oil, inedible	Lb.	39,093	37,381	1,562	2,020

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports a/ of principal agricultural products, July-April,
1932-33 and 1933-34 - cont'd

Article imported	Unit	July - April			
		Quantity		Value	
		1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, cont'd:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
OILS, VEGETABLE, cont'd:				dollars	dollars
Palmkernel	Lb.	5,844	15,621	188	427
Palm oil	Lb.	203,443	220,627	4,860	5,928
Peanut oil	Lb.	964	993	54	70
Soybean oil	Lb.	1	4,138	b/	139
OILSEEDS:					
Castor beans	Lb.	59,381	106,941	1,033	1,879
Copra	Lb.	390,518	562,945	6,530	7,319
Flaxseed	Bu.	4,351	15,462	2,780	16,188
Sesame seed	Lb.	22,943	29,278	434	614
Seeds, except oilseeds	c/	c/	c/	2,334	3,575
Spices	Lb.	72,086	95,517	5,891	8,550
Sugar (2,000 lbs.)	S.Ton	2,315	1,993	76,879	84,876
Tea	Lb.	81,667	77,882	8,920	13,823
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured ...	Lb.	51,322	29,473	18,198	14,917
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc. ...	Lb.	1,804	1,657	65	62
VEGETABLES:					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	7,022	15,086	173	515
Green or unripe	Lb.	6,005	4,493	181	124
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	10,515	10,226	356	356
Garlic	Lb.	4,113	5,519	99	161
Onions	Lb.	2,020	3,412	24	41
Peas, except cowpeas & chickpeas					
Dried	Lb.	6,206	11,390	195	462
Green	Lb.	10,967	4,906	519	247
Potatoes, white	Lb.	24,075	122,239	352	1,821
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	48,797	41,414	1,279	942
Turnips	Lb.	91,313	91,475	413	784
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	61,260	65,869	2,307	2,789
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	c/	c/	c/	3,486	5,454
FIBERS, VEGETABLE UNMANUFACTURED					
Flax,	L.ton	2	4	481	1,464
Hemp,	L.ton	b/	1	49	173
Jute & jute butts, ...	L.ton	35	48	1,764	3,146
Kapok	L.ton	6	8	1,061	1,597
Manila	L.ton	20	35	1,143	2,147
New Zealand fiber	L.ton	b/	b/	5	2
Sisal and henequen	L.ton	140	101	6,862	6,620
Rubber, crude	Lb.	663,892	979,449	20,552	63,719
GRAND TOTAL				459,127	627,165

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of
Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Beginning January 1, 1934, imports for consumption. b/ Less than 500, c/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July - April, 1932-33 and 1933-34

Article Exported	Unit	July - April			
		Quantity		Value	
		1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle.....	No.	2	3	125	176
Hogs.....	No.	21	4	192	56
Sheep and goats.....	No.	1	a/	9	8
Poultry, live.....	Lb.	47	37	30	25
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter.....	Lb.	1,200	1,241	277	301
Cheese.....	Lb.	1,114	1,074	192	211
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized.....	Gal.	27	47	24	34
Condensed.....	Lb.	5,532	3,371	713	408
Dried.....	Lb.	2,438	2,265	497	450
Evaporated.....	Lb.	28,397	28,773	1,628	1,786
Infants' foods, malted.....	Lb.	1,155	1,339	295	399
Eggs in the shell.....	Doz.	1,490	1,745	339	378
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	Lb.	1,608	3,350	255	423
Beef, pickled or cured.....	Lb.	8,089	12,634	488	697
Beef, canned.....	Lb.	952	1,468	211	457
Total beef.....		10,649	17,452	954	1,577
Pork-					
Carcasses, fresh.....	Lb.	96	1,709	5	149
Loins and other fresh.....	Lb.	7,214	21,139	581	2,203
Total fresh pork.....	Lb.	7,310	22,848	586	2,352
Bacon.....	Lb.	14,494	19,897	973	1,589
Canned.....	Lb.	7,540	9,745	1,435	2,729
Hams and shoulders.....	Lb.	55,086	58,952	5,320	7,457
Pickled or salted.....	Lb.	11,702	14,337	716	942
Sides, Cumberland & Wiltshire.....	Lb.	715	641	55	73
Total pork.....	Lb.	96,847	126,420	9,085	15,142
Mutton and lamb.....	Lb.	201	433	32	68
Poultry and game, fresh.....	Lb.	1,679	1,861	296	336
Other canned meats, including					
canned poultry.....	Lb.	577	442	92	75
Sausage, canned.....	Lb.	626	1,011	127	219
Sausage, not canned.....	Lb.	1,942	2,315	323	420
Sausage, casings.....	Lb.	20,620	29,078	2,360	5,968
Other meats, including meat					
extracts & edible offal.....	Lb.	21,952	29,465	1,535	2,449
Total meats.....	Lb.	155,093	208,477	14,804	26,254

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July - April,
1932-33 and 1933-34 - cont'd

Article exported	Unit	July -April			
		Quantity		Value	
		1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS, CONT'D		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:				dollars	dollars
Lard	Lb.	476,321	439,822	26,478	26,513
Lard, neutral	Lb.	5,046	3,556	313	238
Oleo oil	Lb.	33,151	22,512	1,769	1,313
Oleo stock	Lb.	5,063	7,791	271	444
Stearins and fatty acids	Lb.	8,341	8,161	402	463
Tallow	Lb.	3,114	9,730	138	441
Other animal oils, greases and fats	Lb.	51,402	85,492	1,667	3,338
Total oils and fats	Lb.	582,438	577,064	31,038	32,750
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Coffee	Lb.	3,676	9,868	626	1,707
Cotton (500 lbs.)	Bale	7,372	7,585	267,174	392,233
Cotton linters (500 lbs.) ...	Bale	166	186	1,765	3,641
FRUITS:					
Apples-					
Fresh	Bskt.	277	539	423	856
Fresh	Box	8,360	8,543	9,509	11,095
Fresh	Bbl.	1,640	1,045	6,411	4,040
Dried	Lb.	33,579	35,925	2,068	3,081
Apricots, dried	Lb.	32,529	35,462	2,305	3,667
Grapefruit	Box	638	727	1,499	1,739
Oranges	Box	2,332	2,517	4,812	5,423
Pears, fresh	Lb.	119,914	110,043	4,111	4,015
Prunes, dried	Lb.	166,848	183,363	6,308	9,959
Raisins	Lb.	102,556	86,370	4,477	3,967
Canned fruit	Lb.	213,942	276,636	13,473	18,080
GRAINS, FLOUR, AND MEAL:					
Barley, excluding flour	Bu.	7,970	5,463	2,988	3,001
Buckwheat, excluding flour...	Bu.	33	16	17	10
Corn, including cornmeal	Bu.	7,618	4,346	2,740	2,674
Malt	Bu.	208	111	166	119
Oats, including oatmeal	Bu.	5,034	1,248	1,796	1,265
Rice, including flour, meal, and broken rice	Lb.	163,741	88,025	2,847	2,944
Rye, excluding flour	Bu.	292	20	139	16
Wheat	Bu.	20,857	16,956	11,731	10,275
Wheat flour	Bbl.	3,644	3,384	11,213	13,051
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	37,982	32,862	22,944	23,326

Continued

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-April,
1932-33 and 1933-34 - cont'd

Article exported	Unit	July - April			
		Quantity		Value	
		1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONT'D		Thousands	Thousands	1,000	1,000
OILSEED PRODUCTS:				dollars	dollars
Cottonseed cake and meal	L.ton	130	66	2,292	1,527
Linseed cake and meal	L.ton	88	214	2,596	6,614
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	32,617	14,833	927	539
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	8,662	6,676	496	435
Sugar (2,000 lbs.)	Ton	33	48	1,001	1,620
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	249,961	289,705	45,224	73,914
Burley	Lb.	8,501	10,647	937	1,379
Dark-fired Kentucky & Tennessee	Lb.	54,081	65,915	5,434	5,978
Dark Virginia	Lb.	11,016	10,292	2,043	1,653
Maryland and Ohio export	Lb.	8,443	8,782	1,812	1,946
Green River (Pryor)	Lb.	1,801	1,804	197	306
One-sucker leaf	Lb.	724	1,109	87	81
Cigar leaf	Lb.	676	1,591	224	506
Black fat, water baler, and dark African	Lb.	7,114	7,309	1,066	1,043
Perique	Lb.	42	43	16	15
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	342,359	397,197	57,040	86,821
Stems, trimmings, scrap	Lb.	18,833	14,493	776	711
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	Lb.	7,607	6,352	245	291
Peas, dried	Lb.	2,581	2,031	133	116
Onions	Lb.	29,093	19,466	294	275
Potatoes, white	Lb.	46,719	31,029	443	551
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	18,675	24,370	1,496	2,105
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	3,394	3,861	958	1,263
Glucose	Lb.	33,877	42,617	795	1,085
Hops	Lb.	2,371	7,396	558	2,550
Starch, corn	Lb.	43,795	63,732	1,093	1,764
GRAND TOTAL				479,904	668,361

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of
Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

WHEAT: Closing prices of July futures

Date	Chicago	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Winnipeg a/	Liverpool a/	Buenos Aires b/
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/	75	92	70	84	73	94
Low c/	55	75	49	67	53	72
May 5	74	80	68	72	73	80
12	74	86	69	78	73	86
19	70	89	64	82	69	90
26	75	92	69	84	73	94

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous. to other prices. c/ April 1 to date. d/ June futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 2	Western
	six markets	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	St. Louis	Seattle a/
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/	74	95	72	86	76	98
Low b/	53	79	54	70	59	81
May 5	74	83	71	74	76	84
12	74	93	72	83	76	92
19	74	93	71	82	76	94
26	71	95	68	86	74	98

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

b/ January 1 to date.

INDIA: Acreage and production of wheat, May and final estimates; acreage and production of flaxseed, final, 1929-1934

Year	Wheat acreage	Wheat production	Flaxseed
	May estimate	Final estimate	Acres
	acres	acres	bushels
1929	31,903	31,973	315,803
1930	31,323	31,354	320,768
1931	32,031	32,189	336,843
1932	33,805	33,803	347,424
1933	32,724	32,292	336,896
1934	35,720		347,872

Indian Government Bureau of statistics.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries, April, 1933 and 1934, and July-April, 1932-33 and 1933-34

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour:		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July - April		April		April	
	1932-33	1933-34	1933	1934	1933	1934
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	barrels	barrels
Greece	3,153:	19:	0:	0:	0: <u>a/</u>	
Belgium	2,406:	197:	176:	0: <u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	
United Kingdom	1,932:	1,185:	0:	713:	3:	6
Irish Free State....	1,366:	1,534:	0:	415:	5:	1
Netherlands	1,297:	436:	0:	19:	9:	5
France	1,130:	49:	0:	17: <u>a/</u>	:	0
Norway	637:	512:	0:	0:	18:	19
Italy	633:	281:	0:	0:	3:	1
Germany	353:	64:	0:	0:	3:	1
Denmark	211:	170:	0:	0:	2:	3
Finland	121:	82:	0:	0:	1:	2
Malta, Gozo, & Cyprus:	86:	92:	0:	0:	1:	1
Sweden	53:	13:	0:	0: <u>a/</u>	:	1
Other Europe.....	58:	69:	0:	0:	1: <u>a/</u>	
Total Europe....	13,436:	4,703:	176:	1,164:	46:	40
Canada	511:	29: <u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	:	1
Cuba	2,836:	3,142:	4:	3:	79:	91
Haiti, Republic of..	572:	549:	0:	0:	9:	12
Panama	470:	769: <u>a/</u>	:	0:	15:	10
Mexico	49:	61:	0:	0: <u>a/</u>	:	1
Brazil	9,206:	811:	0:	0:	10:	14
Peru	54:	268:	0:	0: <u>a/</u>	:	6
Colombia	26:	17:	0:	0: <u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	
Hong Kong	1,731:	935:	2:	2:	16:	22
China	610:	9,649:	0:	1,282:	4:	1
Kwantung	142:	210:	0:	0:	3:	0
Japan	123:	4,203:	0:	1,100: <u>a/</u>	:	0
Philippine Islands..	2,108:	2,211:	0:	2:	39:	74
Other countries ...	6,108:	5,305:	12:	25:	111:	134
Total exports....	37,982:	32,862:	194:	3,576:	332:	406
Total imports <u>b/</u> ..	7,680:	9,589:	693:	960:	1: <u>a/</u>	
Total reexports..	454: <u>a/c/</u>	:	0:	---	0:	--
Net exports	30,756:	23,273: <u>d/</u>	504:	2,616:	331:	406

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Less than 500. b/ Imports for consumption beginning January 1, 1934. c/ Six months, July-December. d/ Net imports.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn				Rye		Oats		Barley			
	Chicago		Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis			
	No. 3	Futures	Futures	No. 2	No. 3	Special						
	Yellow				White	No. 2						
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934		
Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents: Cents												
High <u>b/</u> ...	44:	53:	46:	53:	31:	42:	54:	64:	26:	37:	46:	74
Low <u>b/</u> ...	22:	46:	24:	44:	25:	39:	32:	53:	15:	29:	24:	66
	:	:	May	May	May	May	:	:	:	:	:	:
Apr. 28 ...	36:	47:	35:	45:	29:	39:	46:	55:	24:	30:	45:	68
May 5 ...	39:	47:	39:	46:	30:	39:	48:	57:	25:	31:	46:	71
	:	:	July	July	June	June:	:	:	:	:	:	:
12 ...	44:	50:	46:	50:	31:	41:	51:	60:	26:	35:	46:	70
19...	44:	49:	46:	50:	30:	40:	53:	58:	25:	34:	45:	66
26...	43:	53:	46:	53:	30:	40:	54:	60:	24:	36:	42:	73

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports		Shipments 1934,		Exports as far	
	for year		week ended <u>a/</u>		as reported	
					July 1:	
	1931-32	1932-33	May 12	May 19	May 26	to and : 1932-33: 1933-34
	b/					incl. : b/ : <u>d/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	: 1,000 : 1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	: bushels: bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u> :						
United States...	5,084:	9,155:	0:	138:	5: May 26:	8,223: 5,875
Canada.....	14,505:	6,750:			: Apr. 30:	6,539: 1,339
Argentina	13,322:	17,431: <u>d/</u>	615: <u>d/</u>	620: <u>d/</u>	197: May 26:	14,031: 20,546
Danube coun. <u>d/</u> :	29,653:	21,537:	181:	66:	215: May 26:	19,667: 25,801
Total.....	63,064:	54,873:				48,460: 53,561
OATS, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u> :						
United States...	4,437:	5,361:	0:	2:	0: May 26:	5,119: 1,255
Canada.....	18,467:	14,158:			: Apr. 30:	12,054: 6,422
Argentina.....	52,194:	33,891: <u>d/</u>	323: <u>d/</u>	276: <u>d/</u>	35: May 26:	30,121: 17,973
Danube coun. <u>d/</u> :	947:	892:	0:	0:	0: May 26:	860: 1,589
Total	76,045:	54,302:				48,154: 27,239
CORN, EXPORTS: <u>e/</u> :					<u>f/</u>	
United States ...	6,095:	7,259:	44:	135:	10: May 26	: 4,627: 2,769
Danube coun. <u>d/</u> :	38,374:	73,311:	383:	400:	153: May 26	: 47,633: 14,036
Argentina	314,234:	136,050: <u>d/</u>	5,230: <u>d/</u>	4,945: <u>d/</u>	3,879: May 26	: 96,986: 123,109
South Africa <u>d/</u> :	16,071:	11,409:	0:	0:	0: May 26	: 12,340: 0
Total	375,374:	278,029:				161,586: 139,914
United States						: Nov. Apr.: Nov. Apr.
imports	393:	163:				: 99: 106

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Trade sources. e/ Year beginning November 1. f/ November 1 to and including.

GREAT BRITAIN: Estimated total consumption of home-produced and imported milk and milk products, in terms of United States gallons of milk, 1924-25 and 1930-31

Product	Consumption			
	Total		Percentage	Home-produced
	1924-25	1930-31	1924-25	1930-31
	Million gallons	Million gallons	Percent	Percent
Fluid milk	1,075	1,136	100	100
Cream	62	74	80	73
Butter	1,918	2,400	11	11
Cheese	503	549	23	30
Other products	64	61	72	75
Total	3,622	4,220	42	39

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cottons at Liverpool, May 18, 1934, with comparisons

Description	1934									
	March		April				May			
	25	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -										
Middling	13.74	13.56	13.75	13.63	13.30	12.58	12.65	13.10	13.27	
Low Middling	12.89	12.71	12.89	12.77	12.44	11.73	11.79	12.25	12.41	
Egyptian (Fully good fair):										
Sakollaridis	18.61	18.67	18.79	18.48	17.63	17.27	17.45	18.11	17.99	
Uppers	14.89	14.65	14.78	14.64	14.03	13.40	13.65	14.25	14.29	
Brazilian (Fair) -										
Coara	12.89	12.71	12.89	12.77	12.44	11.33	11.90	12.36	12.52	
Sao Paulo	13.00	12.82	12.99	12.88	12.55	11.94	12.01	12.46	12.63	
East Indian -										
Broach (Fully good)	10.04	9.76	9.84	10.13	10.07	9.57	9.62	10.01	10.24	
Oomra #1, Fine	9.79	9.51	9.58	9.59	9.43	8.92	8.98	9.37	9.75	
Sind (Fully good)	7.79	7.50	7.56	7.58	7.51	7.17	7.23	7.63	7.79	
Peruvian (Good) -										
Tanguis	16.30	16.13	16.32	16.21	15.89	15.26	15.31	15.77	15.93	
Mitafifi	16.49	17.09	16.65	16.64	15.61	15.52	15.46	15.98	15.97	

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service Division from the Liverpool Cotton Association Weekly Circular. Converted at current exchange rate.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries, April
and August-April 1932-33 and 1933-34
(Bales of 500 lbs. gross)

Country to which exported	August - April		April	
	1932-33	1933-34	1933	1934
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:				
Germany	1,503,962	1,266,974	137,680	62,973
United Kingdom.....	1,172,576	1,177,881	66,296	73,614
France	768,890	729,798	39,247	17,549
Italy	665,976	606,556	50,963	38,946
Spain	275,541	264,926	26,170	14,813
Belgium	155,749	115,669	8,283	5,176
Poland & Danzig	129,800	215,162	16,584	17,608
Netherlands	107,495	102,943	9,540	8,593
Portugal	60,302	56,336	6,278	5,516
Sweden	54,000	66,656	4,511	5,708
Soviet Russia (Europe).....	0	32,375	0	10,600
Other Europe	80,237	86,219	10,842	7,670
Total Europe	4,974,528	4,721,495	376,394	258,766
Canada	136,007	212,577	12,769	23,987
Japan	1,429,183	1,641,877	53,358	117,984
China	241,284	229,010	8,157	5,799
British India	57,348	19,162	331	0
Other countries	59,202	38,031	10,726	1,951
Total exports	6,897,552	6,862,152	461,735	408,487
Total imports a/ b/.....	100,150	119,132	7,675	12,834
Total reexports a/.....	3,723	c/ 7,231	126	--
Net exports	6,801,130	6,750,251	454,136	395,653
LINTERS				
Germany	53,508	66,009	8,613	8,106
United Kingdom	30,225	39,422	4,791	5,073
France	24,944	16,587	2,530	2,270
Netherlands	15,312	10,910	959	1,896
Belgium	9,126	1,827	422	0
Other Europe	3,549	4,381	437	937
Total Europe	136,664	139,136	17,752	18,262
Canada	8,869	8,981	825	1,013
Japan	7,563	11,616	0	0
Other countries	1,890	4,536	201	17
Total exports	154,991	164,069	18,778	19,312

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Bales of 478 lbs. net. b/ Imports for consumption beginning January 1, 1934. c/ Five months August-December.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - May 19, 1932-33 and 1933-34
 PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1 - May 19, 1933 and 1934

Commodity	: July 1 - May 19 :			Week ended			
	: 1932-33:	1933-34:	May 5 :	May 12 :	May 19 :	May 26	
	: 1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	
GRAINS:	: bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels :	
Wheat <u>a/</u>	20,868:	19,450:	747:	421:	532:	c/	
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	17,714:	15,604:	390:	80:	212:	c/	
Rye	291:	139:	---	---	---	c/	
Corn	7,412:	5,052:	21:	44:	135:	c/	
Oats	3,990:	422:	5:	---	2:	c/	
Barley <u>a/</u>	8,199:	5,652:	219:	---	188:	c/	
	: Jan. 1 - May 19 :						
	: 1933 :	1934 :					
	: 1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	
PORK:	: pounds :	pounds :	pounds :	pounds :	pounds :	pounds :	
Hams and shoulders	25,445:	21,802:	1,210:	634:	1,702:	c/	
Bacon, incl. sides	6,754:	9,450:	1,390:	231:	620:	c/	
Lard	248,823:	216,019:	13,981:	20,468:	13,386:	c/	
Pickled pork	4,582:	5,093:	211:	126:	336:	c/	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 524,000 bushels, flour 16,100 barrels, from San Francisco; barley 138,000 bus; rice 1,867,000 lbs. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat in terms of wheat. c/ Not available.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1931-32 to 1933-34

Country	: Total :		Shipments 1934			Shipments	
	: shipments :		week ended			: July 1 - May 26	
	: 1931-32:	1932-33:	May 12 :	May 19 :	May 26 :	1932-33 :	1933-34
	: 1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000
	: bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels:	bushels :	bushels
North America <u>a/</u>	333,658:	298,504:	4,952 :	5,359 :	4,406 :	274,728:	201,797
Canada, 4 markets <u>b/</u>	206,258:	289,257:	8,150 :	6,881 :	4,904 :	261,106:	160,658
United States <u>c/</u>	135,797:	41,211:	501 :	744 :	60 :	38,794:	35,114
Argentina	144,576:	115,412:	1,956 :	3,624 :	3,353 :	100,984:	121,965
Australia	161,288:	153,400:	952 :	1,189 :	1,395 :	145,876:	81,204
Russia <u>d/</u>	71,664:	17,408:	0 :	0 :	0 :	17,408:	26,656
Danube & Bulgaria <u>d/</u> :	39,280:	1,704:	880 :	256 :	288 :	1,704:	15,184
British India	c/2,913:	c/ 871:	0 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	0
Total <u>e/</u>	753,359:	587,299:	8,740:	10,428 :	9,422 :	540,700:	446,806
Total European ship-							
ments <u>a/</u>	597,976:	448,672:	7,232:			f/393,032:	f/344,240
Total ex-European							
shipments <u>a/</u>	194,464:	164,256:	2,000:			f/148,800:	f/109,448

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster. c/ Official. d/ Black Sea shipments only. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall's. f/ To May 12.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average daily, weekly and monthly values in New York of specified currencies, February-May, 1934 a/

Country	Monetary unit	Mint par	1934						
			Month			Week ended			Daily
			Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May 12	May 19	May 26	
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina...	Paper peso	42.45	33.55	33.96	34.35	34.10	34.06	33.97	33.89
Canada	Dollar	100.00	99.17	99.79	100.21	100.23	100.11	100.16	100.17
China	Shang.yuan	<u>b/</u>	34.31	34.62	34.15	32.61	32.55	32.87	32.69
Denmark	Krone	26.80	22.47	22.74	23.01	22.84	22.82	22.75	22.70
England	Pound	486.66	503.26	509.39	515.34	511.56	510.97	509.58	508.40
France	Franc	3.92	6.46	6.58	6.62	6.62	6.61	6.61	6.59
Germany	Reichsmark	23.82	38.88	39.66	39.59	39.55	39.56	39.41	39.10
Italy	Lira	5.26	8.58	8.58	8.56	8.52	8.51	8.51	8.49
Japan	Yen	49.85	29.75	30.01	30.31	30.26	30.25	30.19	30.16
Mexico	Peso	49.85	27.73	27.72	27.72	27.73	27.75	27.75	27.76
Netherlands	Guilder	40.20	66.04	67.30	67.85	67.91	67.90	67.89	67.72
Norway	Krone	26.80	25.28	25.58	25.88	25.69	25.67	25.59	25.53
Spain	Peseta	19.30	13.30	13.62	13.70	13.71	13.70	13.70	13.66
Sweden	Krona	26.80	25.96	29.26	26.56	26.37	26.34	26.32	26.21

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. b/ Par varies with the price of silver in New York.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(by weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		May 24, 1933 <u>a/</u>	May 16, 1934 <u>a/</u>	May 23, 1934 <u>a/</u>
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	59,471	---	---
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	6.81	11.67	11.44
Prices of lard, tes. Hamburg	"	<u>b/</u> 8.51	12.63	12.58
UNITED KINGDOM: <u>c/</u>				
Arrivals of continental bacon	Bales	71,687	53,273	49,603
Prices at Liverpool 1st. qual:				
American green bellies	\$ per 100 lbs.	10.27	17.57	17.53
Danish green sides	"	13.85	19.01	19.35
Canadian green sides	"	12.52	16.31	16.73
American short green hams	"	13.41	18.94	19.10
American refined lard	"	8.51	5.59	5.56

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importer-to-wholesalers.

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ May 12 only. c/ Week ended Friday.

Index

	Page::		Page
Late cables	593::	Grain, cont'd:	
Crop and Market prospects.....	599::	Prices (feed) principal mar-	
- - - - -	::	kets, May 26, 1934.....	617
Agricultural exports:	::	Sowings, Russia, May 10, 1934	600
INDEX NUMBERS, U. S. APRIL,	::	Hemp, area, Italy, 1934	602
1934	605::	Meat:	
Principal products, U. S.	::	Exports (pork) U.S. by weeks	
April, 1934	612::	1934	620
Agricultural imports, principal	::	Prices (pork) foreign markets	
products, U. S. April, 1934 ..	609::	1934	621
Apples, export season closes,	::	Progress (chilled beef)	
May 23, 1934	603::	Rhodesia, 1934	603
Beans, dry, area and production,	::	Oilcake, imports, Germany, Jan.-	
Danube Basin, 1934	602::	March, 1934	604
Butter, oleomargarine mixture	::	Prunes, production prospects,	
increased, Norway, 1934	604::	Yugoslavia, 1934	603
Cotton:	::	Rye, prices, U. S. May 26, 1934.	617
PRODUCTION, ANGLO-EGYPTIAN	::	Wheat;	
SUDAN, 1933	606::	Area:	
Prices, U. K. May 13, 1934 ...	616::	Australia, 1934	599
Exchange rates, foreign, May 23	::	India, 1929-1934	615
1934	621::	Exports, U. S. April, 1934....	616
Grain:	::	Prices, principal markets,	
Exports, U. S. by weeks, 1934.	620::	May 26, 1934	615
Information summary (feed)	::	Production:	
June 4, 1934	599::	China, 1934	599
Movement (feed) principal	::	India, 1929-1934	615
countries, May 26, 1934.....	617::	Shipments, principal countries	
	::	May 26, 1934	620
	::		

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